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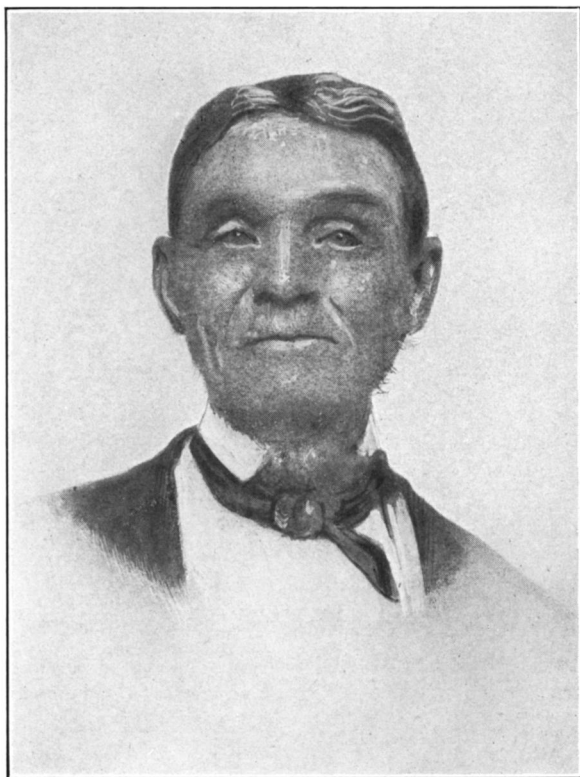
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CHRISTIAN HINES, AUTHOR OF "EARLY
RECOLLECTIONS OF WASHINGTON
CITY," WITH NOTES ON THE
HINES FAMILY.

BY JOHN CLAGETT PROCTOR, LL.M.

(Read before the Society, March 19, 1918.)

Christian Hines, author of "Early Recollections of Washington City," was born near Liberty, Frederick County, Maryland, in 1781, and resided in that county until 1790, as is evident by the census returns for that year. It must have been the latter part of this year, however, that he settled with his parents in Georgetown. Here, as he states, they resided at the junction of High and Market streets—now Wisconsin Avenue and Thirty-third Street—in a large two-story log house, until December, 1799, when his people moved to F Street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, Northwest, Washington City. From here they moved to the block bounded by D and E and Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets. Prior to leaving Georgetown, his father had purchased of William Thompson, Esq., a building lot on the south side of F Street between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, Northwest, opposite where is now the mammoth department store of Woodward & Lothrop, and on the most prominent thoroughfare in the District of Columbia. Here his father erected a modest dwelling in 1800, and occupied it the same year; it being the first building erected in this block. It was here, his father, John Hines, died in 1816.



CHRISTIAN HINES.
(1781-1874.)

Prior to the War of 1812, Christian Hines was a member of Richard S. Briscoe's Company of Militia, which was attached to the First Legion in the City of Washington. During the early part of 1813 he was ensign, or lieutenant, in the same Company, but from May 20 to August 19, of that year, he served as lieutenant under Captain Stephen Parry. As lieutenant, he participated in the Battle of Bladensburg, his battalion being commanded by Major Adam King, under Colonel Carbery. From August 9 to October 8, 1814, he was directly under Captain Briscoe and attached to the Third Regiment. At the close of the war he was elected Captain of his Company, but declined the honor.

After the capture of Washington, in August, 1814, he was elected, together with William Worthington and John Gardiner, Esq., a committee to make collections among the citizens of Washington for the purpose of employing workmen to go to Fort Washington to assist in repairing it, and he was selected to secure men for this purpose. He repaired to the fort where he and his men remained for sixteen days. It was his pleasure, upon this occasion, to meet and partake of a friendly glass of wine with the celebrated engineer, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, to whose credit is due the designing of the plan of the Federal Capital.

In his "Early Recollections" he gives the following men who accompanied him on that occasion: John Conly, Timothy Herrity, John Donoho, Thomas Ladan, Morgan Donoho, George Esling, Levi Shaw, Michael Greager, John Tidings, Edward Crowley 1st, Michael Herrity, Edward Crowley 2d, Samuel Duval, James Gray, John Tiernan, James Esling, Samuel Douglass, Richard Bannister, William Linkins, John Linkins, James Troth, Leonard Ellis, Michael King, Lloyd

Jones, Patrick Larnier, and William Hayward. The collections from the public for this expedition not being sufficient, Christian Hines was forced to draw on his own funds for the payment of the balance of the expense incurred, which, however, was afterward returned to him.

Many years after the close of the War of 1812, he was granted a pension for his participation therein, the certificate being numbered 2661, allowing him \$8 a month from February 14, 1871. In addition to this, the record shows he was awarded bounty lands.

From 1822 to 1843, he and his brother Matthew kept a grocery store at the southwest corner of Twentieth and I streets, northwest, which property probably belonged to them as early as 1811 for in that year his niece, the writer's grandmother, was born there.

From here they moved around the corner to 822 Twentieth Street, where they conducted a furniture store until the death of Matthew Hines, in 1862, when Christian Hines continued the business alone until his death, and it was from here his funeral took place. The site is now occupied by the Kidder building, and is the home of Friendship Lodge of Odd-fellows.

His enterprises at one time covered a large field. One of his ventures, which will be especially interesting to the present generation, occurred in the spring of 1828, when he and his brother, Matthew, purchased from Ann Maria Thornton, for \$5,650, fifty-six and one half acres of land lying just outside the city limits of Washington. The property consisted of two farms, one containing twenty-two and three fourths acres and was called Mount Pleasant, the adjoining farm contained thirty-three and three fourths acres. Of the purchase price stipulated, \$1,500 was paid at the time of sale. The Bond of Conveyance is dated May 17,

1828, and was recorded November 15, 1828, in Liber W.B. 23, pp. 434-436, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

The principal object for the purchasing of this land was for the purpose of cultivating silkworms, and for this purpose a number of mulberry trees were planted, some of which remained growing until recent years. Here they built a home of the bungalow type—a-story-and-a-half high and about twenty-five feet square. As late as the eighties this house was a landmark in this section, surrounded by a number of June pear-trees, and facing the main highway to the west—now designated as Columbia road. These old trees, planted almost a century ago, were still growing and bearing fruit as late as 1915, when they were removed, in November of that year, to make way for the Belmont, a large apartment house, situated at the southeast corner of Belmont and Columbia roads.

In the northern part of this tract of land, some members of the Hines family were buried. As near as can be ascertained, the burial plot was located about in the rear of stores 2440 to 2444 Eighteenth street, northwest, and adjoining the southern wall of Crandall's Knickerbocker Theatre, where a few trees of the forest primeval are still standing. In trying to locate this God's acre, a letter was received from Mrs. M. L. Sands, a daughter of the late John Little, the last owner of the property before it was subdivided and who purchased it December 7, 1836. The letter is written from the "Mendota," is under date of March 30, 1915, and is in part as follows:

"The burying ground you spoke of was in an oak grove not far from the old pear trees and on the same side of the street, there are no trees left and every trace of the graves gone. There was never a stone to mark any of the graves. I only

remember hearing my parents say that the Hines were buried there. It was used for a burial place for our family servants and I think my mother had two very young children buried there. The place is entirely built over by small stores on 18th St."

After the lapse of nearly a century, it would undoubtedly prove a difficult task to locate exactly these fifty-six acres of land. The following is the description given in the Bond of 1828:

"Beginning at a stone No. 30, standing near the main road leading from the city of Washington to Mr. Johnson's Mill on Rock Creek, it being the end of the third line of a tract of land called plain dealing and running by and with said third line reversed with two and a quarter degrees west, eighty six perches to intersect the second line of a tract of land called Jame^s Park then by and with the second line south eighty-nine degrees west seventy perches to the end thereof, then by and with the third line south fourteen degrees east thirty-one perches then east thirty-five perches to a stone No. 6 it being a corner stone the lands of Thomas W. Pairo and John Holmead."

In a general way, it is believed to have been bounded on the south by Florida avenue; on the east by Champlain avenue, as far north as Columbia Road; on the west by Nineteenth street, as far north as Columbia Road, and thence west to Rock Creek, which stream seems to have formed the continuation of the western boundary; Adams Mill road, from Rock Creek, eastward to Columbia Road, was probably the northern boundary line.

It is evident that the silkworm industry proved unprofitable, and from the record, one would infer that the Hines brothers had in some way defaulted, for, in 1836, this property was deeded to the John Little before mentioned.

While it belonged to the Hineses, the heavily wooded portion along Rock Creek was known as "The Cedars." Later it took the name of its new owner and was called "Little's Woods," and will be remembered by many as a popular place for Sunday-school picnics in the late seventies.

Today, this is one of the finest sections of the National Capital. It is covered with large apartment houses and many handsome and costly residences, the value of which would run well up into the millions. Indeed, one can hardly realize that this magnificent section, which houses so many of Washington's elite, was once Hines' farm.

As creditable as Christian Hines' military record may be, and however interesting his business ventures may prove, yet it is as a writer of local history that he will be ever remembered by the people of Washington. In 1866, after having jotted down for many years, as he states, numerous incidents of which he had a personal knowledge, he issued his "Early Recollections of Washington City." This little volume of 96 pages, though comparatively insignificant in appearance when compared with a number of later and more elaborately printed and bound books on the District of Columbia, contains considerable original matter, and, indeed, few subsequent historians have failed to quote it *in extenso*. One of the best writers, in particular, has seen fit to reprint ten pages of the Hines book in his own volume, in addition to making from it many quotations.

Christian Hines was not a book-maker, and had little if any experience in preparing copy for the printer, and this lot happily fell to the writer's father, John Clagett Proctor, 1st, who had married the old gentleman's grandniece, and who gave to the subject as much

time as his duties as city editor of the *National Republican* would permit. While these details were being looked after, Christian Hines was a frequent visitor to the Proctor home, and after its completion, continued, occasionally, to drop in, so long as he was able to get about. Although quite young at the time, the writer remembers, upon one of those latter visits, of seeing this venerable man, whose great age and mass of wrinkles indelibly fixed themselves on his youthful mind.

Christian Hines had a most wonderful memory, and fortunately retained his mental faculties up to the end of his life. He was frequently visited by newspaper men in quest of interesting information of events of the past, and one of these visits has been so beautifully pictured by the celebrated Civil War correspondent, George Alfred Townsend, in his "Historical Sketches at Washington," that its repeating here is deemed appropriate and proper. Mr. Townsend says:¹

"To talk with a man eighty-nine years of age, who has passed all his life on one spot, and has a good memory for all the incidents respecting it, is in itself instructive. If your acquaintance should chance to have passed all his life on the site of the Capital City, and is able to recollect distinctly events between 1797 and 1873, you will converse with him

¹ The writer apologizes for calling attention to a few inaccuracies in Mr. Townsend's excellent tribute to Christian Hines:

When "Early Recollections of Washington City" was published, its author was 85, and not 82 years of age.

Christian Hines' father had twelve, and not thirteen children.

The vessel load of emigrants referred to came from Prussia and settled in Maryland in 1773.

Thirty years before the Revolution what is now Montgomery County was Prince George's County. At that date—1746—Christian Hines' father was only two years old.

No record of the Hineses being in Maryland as early as 1755 (when Braddock marched from Georgetown to Frederick) has been found. It was no doubt subsequent to this that they left Pennsylvania.

with perhaps greater satisfaction than with the oldest denizen of any other town in America, because his experience will span the entire personal life of the nation.

“There are in Washington several old men who recollect General Washington. One of them is Noble Hurdle, of Georgetown, living at No. 176 High street, who is said to be ninety-six years old, and to have a grandchild past forty. Another, Christian Hines, I went to see a few days ago, who was eighty-nine years of age, and was an object of curiosity for relic hunters and people who wished to ask questions on old sites and points of interest. At the age of eighty-two, he published at his own expense, a pamphlet of 96 pages, entitled ‘Early Recollections of Washington City,’ but he was in very straitened circumstances, and the little book was not remunerative, so that much which he might have committed to print was allowed to go to waste. He had a clear apprehension, however, that in his remarkable old age and keen memory, Providence had left him some dignity worth living for, in being of use to the future historians. This consciousness lightened up his face and seemed to give increased tenacity to his memory, for he would sometimes make flights of reminiscence, impelled by the strong desire of giving help to literary folks, by which results were obtained as satisfactory to himself as to his hearers.

“A visit. One blustering day, I sought the old man’s tenement on Twentieth street, between H street and Pennsylvania avenue. It was the last piece of property which he retained out of a large portion of the block which had belonged to his family, and here he had attended to an old furniture and junk store as long as he was able to get about, but had finally been driven by rheumatism and increasing infirmities to the upper story, where he resided in a lonely way with his niece, who was very deaf, and who shared the solitude and gave him some little help. The lower portion of the store was filled with everything quaint under the sun, and the loft where the old man had lived consisted of three rooms without carpets or plaster, two of which were forward of a partition which divided the loft crosswise, and in one of these forward rooms

Mr. Hines slept, and in the other had his frugal meal cooked. He lived almost wholly upon his pension of a few dollars a quarter, received from the Government for his services in the War of 1812, which he entered as a private, and became a Lieutenant at the time of the Battle of Bladensburg, in which he was engaged. In the same company appeared the names of the Bealls, Millers, Milburns, Shepherds, Goldsboroughs, and many other families well known in Washington.

“Christian Hines was a fine-looking old man, and, old as he was, there was another brother aged ninety-three, residing in Washington, who, he said, was in much better health and memory than himself. This brother lived in Eleventh street near S. There were thirteen children in the family, whose common father had been an emigrant from Germany to Pennsylvania, and, by his partial knowledge of the English language was recommended to an emigrant Captain as a proper person to procure a vessel load of people to come out to Maryland. With these emigrants, the elder Hines settled in Montgomery County, Maryland, about thirty years before the Revolution. He was therefore in Montgomery County when Braddock’s army marched through it from Georgetown to Frederick. Christian Hines was brought up in Georgetown, which he described as pretty much of a mud-hole before the Capitol was built on the other side of Rock Creek. . . .

“Mr. Hines’ family bought a farm from Dr. Thornton, the architect of the Capitol, and had to forfeit it for want of funds to make the final payments. The farm stood out near the foot of Meridian Hill. He also invested, with his brother, \$900 in the Potomac Canal Company, and lost it. . . . The old gentleman showed me a beautiful etching of John Randolph, who had bought a lot and put up a house on the Hines property. . . .

“Such were some of the recollections of this feeble, stalwart old man, who sat before me, with a high black cravat, veins large, and feebly moving in the hands and throat; gray but abundant hair, and gray whiskers of a healthy hue. He looked poor, but not in need—poor chiefly in days, which he counted without apprehension, saying, ‘The Almighty means to send for me soon.’”

When Congress convened for the first time in Washington, Christian Hines was a spectator in the House gallery, and he also witnessed the first theatrical performance in the District of Columbia, given in Blodgett's Hotel, where now stands the General Land Office. He saw all the presidents from Washington to Grant, and many of the great men who happened to reside in, or visit Washington. It was also his pleasure to be one of the early members of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, joining that body in 1866.

He was a bachelor, and it is said his remaining unmarried was due to an affair of the heart while he was a young man.

On the morning of November 29, 1874, Christian Hines breathed his last. At that time the writer's father was city editor of the *Daily Critic*, and the item written by him at that time appeared the day after the old man's death:

"MR. CHRISTIAN HINES."

"It was only last Friday that we announced the death of Mr. Jacob Hines at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. To-day we publish the death of his only surviving brother, Mr. Christian Hines, who was in his ninety-fourth year. He died yesterday morning at his residence on Twentieth street, where he had lived probably sixty years. Mr. Hines was a bachelor, and his niece, Miss Caroline Hines, kept house for him many long years, staying with him and caring for him as faithfully as she had the power to do, up to the time of his death.

"Christian Hines was born near Liberty, in Frederick County, Md., and soon thereafter his parents and family removed to Georgetown, D. C., and resided at High and Market streets.

"When but a young man he went into a clothing store on Greenleaf's Point, as an assistant to Mr. Robert Bryson, who was there started in business by Mr. Joseph Green, of George-

town. Subsequently he learned and carried on the baking business, conducted a grocery, and engaged in other pursuits, by which he accumulated considerable property. Through adverse circumstances, however, he lost the major portion of his earnings.

“Always correct in his dealings and gentlemanly in his bearing, he was looked up to by many in the west end of Washington, and was respected by all who had his acquaintance. All of his manhood was spent in that end of the city, his father and family having moved from Georgetown in 1799, to a house on F street, between Twenty-third street and Twenty-fourth street.

“Christian Hines was once elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of this city. The number of votes cast was about 110, of which he received all except three or four votes. He had shaken hands with all the Presidents except General Grant.

“In the years 1811–1812–1813, Christian Hines was an ensign in Capt. S. Parry’s District Militia. Mr. Hines was selected one of three persons to engage a company of workmen, which he raised and took to Fort Washington, down the Potomac, to throw up breastworks, etc., at which they worked for sixteen days, when they were relieved and returned to Washington. One dollar and a pint of whiskey a day was offered as an inducement for men to go down to the fort. At the close of the War of 1812, Mr. Hines was elected captain; but, by reason of the death of his father, he declined the position that he might close up his business. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812, and retained part of his uniform and equipments to the day of his death.

“Soon after the close of the war, Captain Hines and his brother Matthew concluded they would collect all the points possible relative to the early history of Washington and Georgetown, and they spent many days together in their laudable enterprise. It was not until the year 1866, however, that Mr. Hines gave this information to the public in book form. A few of these books were yet in his possession at the time of his death.

“Captain Hines died as he had lived—with malice towards none, and with an implicit faith in his Redeemer. His funeral will take place at 2 o’clock p. m. tomorrow, from Union Chapel, on Twentieth street, and his remains will be interred at Rock Creek church.”

On the same day the *Critic* item appeared *The Evening Star* gave the following account of his death:

“DEATH OF A VENERABLE CITIZEN.”

“Mr. Christian Hines, a brother of the late Jacob Hines, whose funeral was noted in *The Star* of Saturday, died at his residence in the First Ward yesterday in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He came to this District, with his brother Jacob, from Frederick county, Md., long before the city of Washington was laid out, and taking up his residence in Georgetown he learned the baker’s business, which, with one of his brothers, he conducted a number of years in that city, and afterwards in the west end of Washington. In early life he joined the Methodist Episcopal church and, like his brother Jacob, was one of the early members of the Foundry church. The deceased was in early life prominent in military circles, and served in the War of 1812 as an officer of militia. He never married. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 o’clock p. m. from Union Chapel, 20th street.”

Christian Hines was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, in lot 43, section A, site 2, which is close to the west wall of St. Paul’s church. The grave is unmarked.

Among the papers found in Christian Hines’ effects, were a copy of a letter written to a cousin in Ohio, in 1860, and a sheet of writing somewhat in the nature of a memorandum. Both are undoubtedly but rough drafts, and are strikingly similar in the text. They are not without error, yet they are deemed sufficiently important and interesting to include here. The letter reads:

“WASHINGTON, March, 1860.

“*Dear Cousin:*

“I will now endeavor to give you all the information in my power, in obedience to your request in your letter of the 5th inst., but I have to trust entirely to my memory in the statement I shall give you and all that I do know I derived from my Father in listening to him while sitting around the fire and hearing him relate his adventures while out as a militiaman in the service of his country. I know of no person who could give me any information on the subject, indeed I do not know or recollect ever to have seen more than two persons who were in the same company with my Father and your Father, and these were Mr. Mimm of Georgetown, and John Snyder of Frederick county, Md., who had his leg shot off, I believe, at the battle of Germantown,² perhaps I could have got some additional information of my Brother Philip had he lived to this time, but since his death (he being the oldest of us) I know of no source from which I could get any information except my Brother Jacob whom perhaps I may see to-morrow, there are now only two of us remaining out of a family of twelve, ten Brothers and two Sisters, viz: Jacob and myself. I will now give you the outlines of what I have treasured in my memory, the particulars I may hereafter communicate to you should my life be spared. Our Grandfather (Johanis Heintz) emigrated from Pennsylvania to Frederick Co., Md., where he bought a farm near ‘Liberty’ sometime previous to the Revolutionary war. His family consisted of himself, wife and six children, viz: John, Henry, Daniel, Philip, Rudolph, and Christena who afterward became Mrs. Ourand. John (my Father) was the oldest. Rudolph your Father I think was the youngest son. Mrs. Ourand was the youngest of all. My father being the oldest was the first of the brothers who married. He opened a tavern on the Annapolis road, about six miles from Frederick Town, generally known at that time, 1777, as the Stonewall tavern. Here the militia used to as-

² John Snyder lost a leg at White Plains; see *Archives of Md.*, Vol. 18, pp. 630, 631, and Scharf’s “History of Western Maryland,” Vol. 1, p. 476.

semble to muster. The company to which he belonged was commanded by Captain Hoff, or Huff, or perhaps he spelled it Hough;³ the Lieutenant's name was Grosch;⁴ the Ensign's name I have entirely forgotten. I suppose your father was in the same company. Their uniforms were hunting shirts, and their arms mostly fowling pieces. General Smallwood commanded the brigade. My father served in two companies—first as a militiaman and next as a volunteer, and 'tis very probable your father did the same. My father's family at the time he went out consisted of himself, my mother Gertrude, my brother John, and sister Christiana Elizabeth, who afterward became Mrs. Matthew Kennedy. I suppose that neither your father or uncle Philip were married, at that time. Henry and Daniel both died bachelors. I have heard my father say that they both belonged to what was called the 'Flying Camp' or 'Minute Men.' The first skirmish my father was engaged in was the battle of Germantown; this must have been about the year 1777 or 1778 (you can see by referring to history).⁵ I take it for granted that your father must have been in that engagement—you know it proved disastrous to the American army. I recollect hearing my father often relate the particulars of a skirmish they had with a party of British and Hessians near Germantown, and I often felt a degree of interest in hearing it related by him:—when the brigade, commanded by General Smallwood, came within a small distance of Germantown, Captain Hoff's company was detailed as an advance guard; accordingly they marched on in front of the brigade with considerable rapidity, leaving the brigade moving on slowly behind them. After marching on for some time, Lieutenant Grosch observed to the Captain that he thought he was moving on too rapidly for the brigade. Captain Hoff said he would march on a short distance further and then stop awhile at a house of entertainment and get some refreshments for themselves and company; accordingly, when they arrived at the tavern the officers went in and asked the landlord if they

³ Capt. Abraham Haff.

⁴ Lieut. Adam Grosch.

⁵ Battle of Germantown was fought Oct. 4, 1777.

could get any refreshments for the company. The landlord looked very gloomy and told them, with a sad countenance, that he did not think they could, but that they might go in and see; but he did not think there was anything left as a company of British and Hessians had just been there a while before and had drank and eat up everything they wanted, and what they did not want they destroyed. The officers and men went in and found as the landlord had told them. They went into the cellar, but found nothing there except barrels with their heads knocked out. This exasperated the company very much. The landlord then told them that but a short time before a party of British and Hessians had crossed the road a little beyond with a field piece and had got into an apple orchard.⁶ The captain immediately got his men under arms, and went in pursuit of them, and found them posted in the orchard. As they came near enough, the firing commenced. The British in a great measure, screened themselves behind apple trees. Our men were more exposed, being without anything to shelter them from the fire of the enemy. The firing continued for sometime without much loss on either side, 'till at length Captain Hoff was seen to fall, having been severely wounded by a shot from the enemy. My father was not far from him, and instantly ran up and asked him, 'What's the matter Captain, are you wounded?' He said 'yes, but never mind me boys, but fight on.' He was then put on a little pony and led away. The firing still continued for sometime, 'till at length Lieutenant Grosch fell while encouraging his men, having received a ball right through his heart. He instantly died. One of the company ran up and took his watch out of his fob and the silver buckles from his shoes, saying he would deliver them to the widow upon their return. The Ensign, seeing such havoc made among his officers, was not to be found.

⁶ Referring to this skirmish, Scharf, in his "History of Western Maryland," Vol. 2, p. 324, says: "A regiment from Conway's brigade and one from the second Maryland, piloted by Captain Allen McLane, a brave Delaware officer, were in advance, and struck the enemy's pickets at Allen's house, near Mount Airy. These they soon drove in upon the main line of the enemy, who were found in their encampment in an orchard, ready to receive the Americans."

After a short time, the company having no officers to command them, retired toward the brigade, which was advancing rapidly. Upon their approach, the enemy made a hasty retreat, and thus ended this little skirmish, and the brigade joined Washington at, or near Germantown, and there the battle of Germantown was fought, in which my father and I expect your father acted a part."

The memorandum is as follows:

"In the year — John Heintz, now spelled Hines, being the oldest son of his father, immigrated from Germany to one of the then British American colonies, now known as the State of Pennsylvania. His family consisted of himself, wife, and three sons, namely, John, Henry, and Daniel, and their only child whose name was also John, who when grown to manhood, returned to visit his native country or fatherland. After visiting Germany, he returned to America, his adopted country, with a cargo of German emigrants, bringing with him such articles as the country mostly needed, such as firearms, books, etc. Firearms were then prohibited by the King, yet he contrived to bring many, each passenger was allowed to own one or more, through this means he evaded the law of England. Many of the passengers, or redemptioners, so-called, then, being his friends or neighbors, most, or all of whom, settled in Pennsylvania. Among the passengers was a young woman by the name of Deitch in company with her sister Mrs. Mordolph and family. While on their passage to America, John Hines was taken very sick, and from the attention paid to him during his illness, besides she being a likely young woman, he became attached to her and married her, and settled in Frederick county in the state of Maryland, sometime before the Revolutionary War, he being one of the first who refused to pay that unjust tax called tythe, and when the war commenced he took up arms against the King by volunteering and draft. Having then but one son, whose name was John, and one daughter, Christina Elizabeth, [he] left his wife [with] one child, and [with] another [brother] Henry, he went into the tented field to fight without a tent, his arms a fowling

piece, to put their enemies to flight. He volunteered in Captain Hoff's company, Lieutenant Grosch, Ensign ———, the whole under General Smallwood of the Maryland line. Captain Hoff and Lieutenant Grosch being mostly stout young men were selected as the advance guard. Eager to drive the tyrants and oppressors from our land, they marched too far in advance of the main army and fell in with the enemy's advance. The British being well recruited and disciplined; however, the fight commenced. It was not long before the Captain fell wounded by my father's side—he was shot with a musket ball in his thigh. When my father asked him if he was wounded, he replied 'yes, but never mind it boys, fight on.' Soon after, the Lieutenant received a ball through the body, which terminated his existence in this world; the Ensign left the ground; each man then fought for himself: When lo! my father spied a 'Redcoat' standing behind an apple tree, not far off, who fired twice, and in the act of loading again, while my father pulled trigger and burned primer twice, and while in the act of stripping a leaf to pick the touchhole, one of his comrades, an Irishman, came up and exclaimed, 'what's the matter Hines, what's the matter?' He replied, 'don't you see that Redcoat behind that apple tree?' These words were hardly spoken, when up went his piece, which also burned primer, when the Redcoat quickly decamped. By this time the two main armies came together, and a bloody battle ensued. He was in other battles and skirmishes during the war, and continued to serve the American cause in various ways during the Revolution. His father's family at the time consisted of John (himself), Daniel, Henry, Rudolph, Philip, and a sister, Christiana. Three of his brothers were also in the service of the Revolutionary War. His sister, Elizabeth Christina, was married to Jacob Ourand, and had many children; his brother Philip was an invalid; three of the five brothers were married and had children—the following are their names and numbers: John Hines had twelve, ten sons and two daughters, namely, first, John; Christiana; Henry; Daniel, who died without issue, never married; Philip; Jacob; Elizabeth; Christian; Matthew; William, who died

young; Frederick; and Abraham. The following are the number of their offspring: John had four sons and five daughters; Chritiana had seventeen children, thirteen sons and four daughters (they are the Kennedys); Henry had three children, one son and two daughters; Daniel, none, unmarried; Philip had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters; Jacob, three children, one son, two daughters; Elizabeth, two children, both daughters; Christian, none, unmarried; Matthew, none, unmarried; William, none, died two years old; Frederick, five children, two sons and three daughters; Abraham, eight, five sons, three daughters; making a total of fifty-eight children. Daniel Hines, son of the first John, died unmarried; Henry Hines, son of the first John, died unmarried; Rudolph Hines, son of the first John, married a Miss Hough, and had sons and daughters; Christiana was married to Jacob Ourand, and had many children."

And so I have told you the story of the author of "Early Recollections of Washington City," and with your indulgence I shall say just a few words regarding his family. His father, John Hines, or Johannes Heintz, was born in Dillenburg, Prussia, in 1744, and came to America in 1751. He visited his native country in 1773, and returned to the colonies, in September of that year, with a cargo of 247 German immigrants. While returning from Europe, on this occasion, he was taken ill, and was carefully nursed by a Miss Gertrude Deitch, one of the passengers. So tender were her attentions, that shortly after his recovery, she became his wife. She died at the southwest corner of Twentieth and I streets, N.W., Washington, D. C., on February 7, 1827. The announcement of her death, as recorded in the *Daily National Intelligencer*, is as follows:

"In this City on Wednesday morning, the 7th instant, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Gertrude Hines. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are requested, without

further notice, to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late dwelling, nearly opposite the Seven Buildings."

She was probably of Swiss extraction, as family tradition has it that the Hineses were of German-Swiss ancestry.

John Hines was a true patriot. On his return to this country in 1773, he brought over, for the use of the already dissatisfied colonists, forty stand of arms—the importation of firearms then being prohibited by the crown. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, and he neither asked nor received any compensation whatsoever for the arms brought over by him or for the time spent in fighting for freedom. He served mainly with the Frederick Town militia which rendered such brilliant and conspicuous service at Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, and Germantown, and elsewhere, and he was undoubtedly a member of one of the two companies of riflemen which went to the assistance of Massachusetts after the Battle of Bunker Hill. He died at his residence on F street, opposite Woodward & Lothrop's, on October 6, 1816. The *Intelligencer* of October 10 has this notice:

"Died—On Saturday night, the 6th instant, Mr. John Hines of this city, aged 72 years, in the full triumph of faith, professing in confidence that he was not afraid to die; 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord!'. He was a good citizen, an affectionate husband, and father of nine sons grown to manhood, who were all present on the occasion of his death."

Of the nine sons and two daughters of John Hines, who lived to maturity, their average age at time of death was a little more than seventy years. Of these Jacob lived the longest of all, and died at the age of

nearly ninety-seven years, in 1874. The names of the other children were: John, Christina, Henry, Philip, Daniel, Christian, Ann Elizabeth, Matthew, Frederick, Abraham, and William, who died in infancy.

John Hines and his wife Gertrude have many descendants in the District of Columbia, and throughout the United States their progeny is numerous. In the Army and Navy they are abundantly represented today fighting for world democracy.

With possibly one exception, the better portion of the lives of their children were spent in Washington city, and a brief statement of them will be given:

John, the eldest, was born in 1775 and died in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1857. He resided in Washington at least until 1830. According to Scharf's History of Western Maryland, he was married in Montgomery County, Maryland, July 11, 1799, to Belinda Swain, of Georgetown, D. C. His children included John, Elizabeth, Samuel, William, Julia, and Mary Ann.

The older of the two daughters, Christina Elizabeth, was born in 1776, and died in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1836. She married, in the District of Columbia, February 2, 1794, Matthew Kennedy, of Paisley, Scotland, and became the mother of seventeen children, thirteen boys and four girls. The latter, it seems, all died in infancy, but all the sons lived to manhood. Fifteen of the seventeen children were: William Carmichael, Citizen James, John L., Napoleon Bonaparte, Mary Ann, Return Matthew, David Washington, Ahio Hines, Thomas J., Philip, Elizabeth, Jacob Jackson, Abraham, Christian Hines, and Daniel Hines Kennedy.

Matthew Kennedy and his family left Georgetown, D. C., May 12, 1806, and settled in Jefferson County, Ohio. Previous to leaving Georgetown, he executed a

bill of sale to his father-in-law, John Hines. It is dated March 28, 1806; is witnessed by Philip B. Key, uncle of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and is recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. It reads:

"Know all men by these presents that I Matthew Kennedy of George Town and District of Columbia have for and in consideration of one hundred dollars to me in hand paid and for the payment of five hundred dollars which I owe to John Hines the father of my wife have granted, bargain and sell to the said John Hines his executors administrators and assigns, One waggon and four horses and set of traces compleat and three feather beds all of which I have this day delivered to him as his property in presence of Elisha Crown and Daniel Hines: To have and to hold the said waggon, horses, gears and feather beds to the said John Hines forever as his own absolute property."

Thomas Kennedy, brother of Matthew Kennedy, was a poet of national reputation, was a Maryland State Senator, and it was through his efforts and persistency that a bill was finally passed by the Maryland legislature permitting the Jews to hold public office.

Henry Hines, the second son, was born in 1777 and died in 1854. He was by trade a tanner, having served his apprenticeship under Anthony Hyde. He married Nancy Cole in 1807. The *Intelligencer* of July 12, 1854, and February 12, 1855, gives these two death notices:

"On the 11th instant, at half past 9 o'clock A. M., after a long and painful illness, Mr. Henry Hines, aged about 76 years, and for the last 54 years a resident of this city.

"His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral today at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence on H, between 18th and 19th streets, in the First Ward."

Of Mrs. Hines the notice reads:

“On Saturday, the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Nancy Hines, aged about seventy-seven years, relict of the late Henry Hines.

“Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. Bitner, on H, between 18th and 19th streets, First Ward.”

Henry Hines had one son and two daughters, namely: David, Elizabeth, and Susan. The children of Col. Robert Boyd are descendants of Elizabeth Hines. David was an original member of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of Washington, D. C.

Jacob Hines, the fourth child, was born in 1778 and died in 1874. April 30, 1810, he married Susanna Hines, a second cousin. Their children were: Joanna Ryland, Philip John, and Sarah Ann Rossel. Mrs. Hines' death is mentioned in the *Intelligencer* of May 2, 1835, and is here given:

“On the morning of the 30th of April, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. Susanna, wife of Jacob Hines, in the 49th year of her age.”

Speaking of the death of Jacob Hines, *The Daily Critic*, of November 27, 1874, says:

“DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.—Mr. Jacob Hines, aged about 97 years, died yesterday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Jas. W. Barker, No. 1106 H street, northwest. The father of Mr. Hines came to this country from Switzerland, and afterwards returned to his native country and brought back probably the first cases of guns that were shipped to this country for the use of the colonists in the Revolutionary War.

“Mr. Hines’ father and several of his father’s brothers bore arms under General Washington, and remained in the service to the close of that long and bloody contest. Mr. Hines’ father never received any pay, either for his personal services or for the guns he brought from Switzerland.

“Mr. Jacob Hines was, for many years, a messenger in the First Comptroller’s Office of the Treasury, and always so deputed himself as to demand the respect and esteem of his acquaintances.

“His funeral will take place from his son-in-law’s residence at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

“Mr. Christian Hines, a brother, three or four years younger, is still very feeble, though he has partially gained the use of the limbs that were paralyzed.”

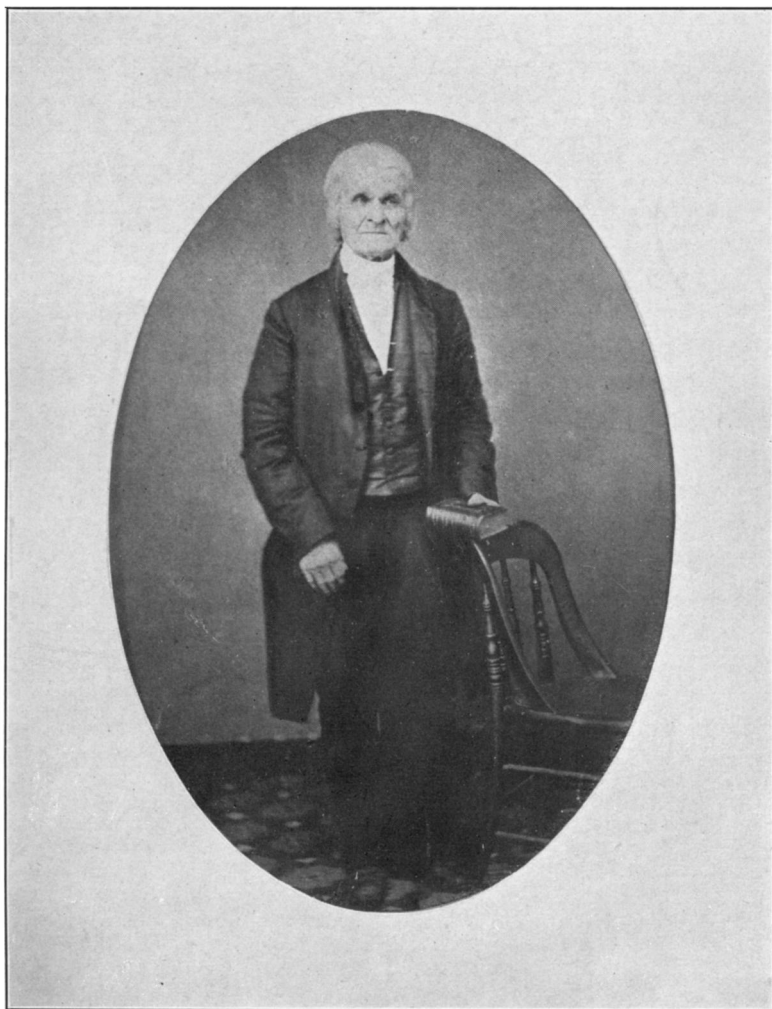
The Evening Star, of Friday, November 27, 1874, has this item:

“Mr. Jacob Hines, one of the oldest citizens of the District, if not the oldest, died at the residence of Mr. James W. Barker, 1106 H street, yesterday morning, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. The deceased was born in Frederick county, Md., in 1777 and came to the District about ten years later, before there had been any attempt at founding a city on the present site of Washington. The family settled in Georgetown, where the deceased learned the trade of tinner, and he carried on business in that town for many years.

“In the last year of the last century he was converted and joined the Methodist Church, of which he remained a member up to the day of his death.

“When the plan was adopted for the city of Washington, and settlements were commenced, he, with his brothers, removed to the first ward of this city and resided there until within a few years past. During the war of 1812 he was in the army.

“He was one of the fathers of the Foundry M. E. Church, which was built soon after the war of 1812, and for a long series of years he was a class leader there. For some time past



JACOB HINES.
(1778-1874.)

he had been partially paralyzed, but he was conscious until within a few minutes before he died. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. J. W. Barker, No. 1106 H street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock."

In the *Star* of the following day appeared this brief account of the funeral:

"The funeral of the late Jacob Hines took place today and was attended by an immense concourse of the relatives and friends of the deceased, among them being the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Dr. Cleveland of Foundry M. E. Church and Rev. A. W. Wilson of Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church. The pallbearers were William Bond, James C. Kennedy, Matthew Mulhker, John C. Harkness, B. H. Stinemetz and E. Stellwagen. Interment was at Glenwood cemetery."

Daniel, the fifth child, was born in 1778 and died in 1832. He never married.

Philip Hines, the sixth child, was born 1780, and died January 29, 1860. In *The Evening Star* of January 30, 1860, is this obituary notice:

"On the 29th instant, at 1½ o'clock, after a short and painful illness, Philip Hines, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased was a son of a Revolutionary soldier, who, with four brothers, took an active part in that struggle for liberty; he was one of eight brothers who bore arms in the war of 1812. May he rest in peace.

"His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 450 Twelfth street, 2 o'clock p. m., to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon."

As a lad, Philip Hines assisted in carrying the instruments used by the surveyors in running the lines for the street and avenues of the National Capital, and it is said he established and operated the first line of

omnibusses running between the Capitol building and Georgetown.

Philip Hines married in 1825, Julia Ann Howard, who bore him eleven children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being: William H., George W., Emma, Frances, Thomas J., Daniel, Samuel, and John Philip.

Christian Hines was the seventh child.

The younger of the two daughters, Ann Elizabeth, married Benjamin Strong, and died August 4, 1834. Her death notice, in the *Intelligencer* of August 5, 1834, is here given:

“Yesterday, at the residence of her brothers, C. & M. Hines, corner of 20th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Mrs. Elizabeth Strong, a faithful friend and a devout christian.

“The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from the above place, to-day, at 3 o’clock, P. M.”

Benjamin Strong was by trade a hatter, and prior to 1820 was a member of the Union Fire Company. He died in Washington, July 7, 1830, and it may be that both he and his wife were buried in the Little tract, before mentioned. They had but two daughters, Julia Ann and Mary Ann. The former married Henry L. Cross and has many descendants living here. The latter married Samuel C. Davison, a grandson of Samuel Davison, Commodore of the Pennsylvania State Navy at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. She, also, has many descendants living in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including the writer of this sketch.

Matthew Hines, the ninth child, was born in 1785 and died in 1862. *The Star* of December 9, 1862, gives this notice:

“On the morning of the 8th inst., Matthew Hines, in the 78th year of his age, and a resident of this District for the last 69 years.

“The funeral will take place from his late residence, Twentieth street, near Pa. avenue, on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 2 o’ clock.”

At one time he was a man of means and influence. In 1825 and 1826, he served as a member of the Common Council of the District of Columbia. He was a sergeant in the War of 1812, as well as one of the early members of the Union Volunteer Fire Company, of Washington, and for a time its treasurer. He never married. His grave is in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Frederick Hines, the tenth child, was born in 1788 and died in 1834. He was in turn a baker, police constable, and grocer, and was an early member of the Union Volunteer Fire Company, of Washington, D. C. At the time of his death he resided near Tennallytown, D. C. He married Christina Ourand, his cousin, and had two sons and three daughters, those known being, William Thomas, Rebecca Ann, and Caroline Elizabeth.

Abraham Hines, a baker, was the eleventh child. He was born in 1792 and died in 1855. He served as second lieutenant in the War of 1812, at Indian Head, Maryland, and elsewhere, under Captain Blake and General Stewart, and was also an early member of the Union Volunteer Fire Company, of Washington City. He married Elenor Bowen, of Calvert County, Maryland, and had by her five sons and four daughters, namely: Margaret, Enoch, Eliza, Abraham F., John B., Christian Matthew, Mary Ellen, Christiana Elizabeth Kennedy, and Philip H. T.

William Hines was the last of the children; he died in infancy.